

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 10-017459

(43)Date of publication of application : 20.01.1998

(51)Int.Cl.

A61K 7/48
A61K 7/00
A61K 35/78
A61K 35/78

(21)Application number : 08-186750

(71)Applicant : POLA CHEM IND INC

(22)Date of filing : 27.06.1996

(72)Inventor : KITADA YOSHIO

OSHIMA HIROSHI

ANDO NOBUHIRO

(54) AGENT FOR REINFORCING IMPROVEMENT IN UNUNIFORMITY OF SKIN AND COMPOSITION CONTAINING THE SAME

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a skin ununiformity improvement-reinforcing agent containing the essence of a plant and capable of improving the ununiformity of skin and improving the preventing skin darkness caused by ageing, etc., and to obtain a cosmetic containing the skin ununiformity improvement-reinforcing agent.

SOLUTION: This skin ununiformity improvement-reinforcing agent contains the essences of one or more kinds of plants selected from among *Ligusticum wallichii* Fr., *Curcuma longa* L., *Luffa cylindrica* Roem., *Rhemania glutinosa* Lib., *Carthamus tinctorius* L., *Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer, *Scutellaria baicalensis* Geo., and *Punus persica* Bat. The reinforcing agent and the essence of a plant selected from among *Punus persica* Bat., *Zizyphus jujuba* Mill., *Rosa multiflora* Thun., *Hypericum erectum* Thun., *Hypericum perforatum* L., *Salvia officinalis* L., *Nelumbonaceae*, *Nelumbo*, *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall, and *Paeonia lactiflora* Pall are added to a percutaneous administration composition such as a cosmetic. The essence includes the plant itself, the processed product and/or the solvent extract or its solvent-removed product of the plant, and their fractions. The cosmetic having both the skin ununiformity-improving action and the skin darkness improvement-reinforcing action exhibits a remarkable skin darkness-improving effect.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin which consists of essence of which vegetation shown below. The Umbelliferae cnidium rhizome (Ligusticum wallichii Fr.), The Zingiberaceae curcmae rhizoma (Curcuma longa L.), the Cucurbitaceae luffa (Luffa cylindrica Roem.), Scrophulariaceae Rehmannia Root (Rhemania glutinosa Lib.), The Compositae carthami flos (Carthamus tinctorius L.), The Araliaceae ginseng (Panax ginseng C.A.Meyer), the Umbelliferae Scutellaria root (Scutellaria baicalensis Geo.) Rosaceae peach kernel (Punus persica Bat.)

[Claim 2] The heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin according to claim 1 whose essence is the extract by the polar solvent or its solvent removal object of a plant body.

[Claim 3] The heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin which consists of essence of the vegetation shown in the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin according to claim 1 or 2 and the following (b) is contained, it is somber, and they are the cosmetics for an improvement.

(b) The Betulaceae birch (Betula pendula Roth.), The department zizyphi fructus of a jujube tree (Zizyphus jujuba Mill.), Rosaceae Rose Fruit (Rosa multiflora Thun.), The Guttiferae St. John's wort (Hypericum erectum Thun.), The Guttiferae SEIYOU St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum L.), The Lamiaceae SAGE (Salvia officinalis L.), the Paeoniaceae peony (Paeonia lactiflora Pall.), the Urticaceae nettle (Urtica thunbergiana Sie. or Urtica dioica L.) and Nelumbonaceae -- a lotus (Nelumbonaceae Nelumbo)

[Claim 4] One sort chosen from the essence of the vegetation of the department of any shown in one sort chosen from the essence of the vegetation of the department of any shown in the following (b) or two sorts or more, and (b) or two sorts or more are contained, it is somber, and they are the cosmetics for an improvement.

(b) The Betulaceae birch (Betula pendula Roth.), The department zizyphi fructus of a jujube tree (Zizyphus jujuba Mill.), Rosaceae Rose Fruit (Rosa multiflora Thun.), The Guttiferae St. John's wort (Hypericum erectum Thun.), The Guttiferae SEIYOU St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum L.), The Lamiaceae SAGE (Salvia officinalis L.), the Paeoniaceae peony (Paeonia lactiflora Pall.), the Urticaceae nettle (Urtica thunbergiana Sie. or Urtica dioica L.) and Nelumbonaceae -- a lotus (Nelumbonaceae Nelumbo)

(b) The Umbelliferae cnidium rhizome (Ligusticum wallichii Fr.), The Zingiberaceae curcmae rhizoma (Curcuma longa L.), the Cucurbitaceae luffa (Luffa cylindrica Roem.), Scrophulariaceae Rehmannia Root (Rhemania glutinosa Lib.), The Compositae carthami flos (Carthamus tinctorius L.), The Araliaceae ginseng (Panax ginseng C.A.Meyer), the Umbelliferae Scutellaria root (Scutellaria baicalensis Geo.) Rosaceae peach kernel (Punus persica Bat.)

[Claim 5] A publication is somber in claim 4 whose essence of the vegetation of (b) and (b) is an extract by the polar solvent of a plant body, and they are the cosmetics for an improvement.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the cosmetics containing the ununiformity improvement enhancement agent of the suitable skin concerned to carry out improvement prevention of the dullness resulting from the ununiformity improvement agent of the skin, aging, etc., and the heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It has the wish said that he wants for anyone to see more beautifully than others. For this reason, the mechanism for looking beautifully was studied and the various cosmetics based on that result have been developed. For example, the cosmetics which the cosmetics containing moisturizing components, such as hyaluronate sodium, can raise the amount of moisture maintenance of the skin, can prevent formation of a wrinkling, and contain an ascorbic-acid derivative can prevent controlling generation of melanin and the color of the skin becoming black. The present condition is that the phenomenon called so-called "dullness" into such technological innovation is not clarified more, and the mechanism is not developed yet in it by the cosmetics to improve. The "dullness" said here is in the condition that there is no sensibility which redness decreased, and the color of the skin looked dark and was lively, and sag is sensed, increasing as the badness and age of condition are piled up is already known, and it does not want to be in such [anyone] a condition. Although it can be improved by "dullness" by taking a measure by the cosmetics developed until now, to the forge fire by which whitening cosmetics suppress generation of melanin and maintain whiteness at the forge fire which moisturization cosmetics improve a wrinkling or prevent, the effectiveness is not large. This is said to be because for "dullness" to differ in these physiological phenomena and classes, and a cause.

[0003] Under such a situation, this invention person etc. found out that "dullness" originated in the heterogeneity of the fine structure of the skin, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly in quest of the cause of "dullness." However, the present condition was not known at all about the material which improves the heterogeneity of such the skin. Moreover, it was not known at all about the matter which reinforces a heterogeneity improvement operation of the skin of the matter which improves the heterogeneity of the skin.

[0004] Improving "dullness" remarkably that the essence of the vegetation shown in the following (b) improves the heterogeneity of such the skin on the other hand, that the essence of the vegetation shown in (b) reinforces a heterogeneity improvement operation of such the skin, and its result was not known at all.

(b) The Betulaceae birch (Betula pendula Roth.), The department zizyphi fructus of a jujube tree (Zizyphus jujuba Mill.), Rosaceae Rose Fruit (Rosa multiflora Thun.), The Guttiferae St. John's wort (Hypericum erectum Thun.), The Guttiferae SEIYOU St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum L.), The Lamiaceae SAGE (Salvia officinalis L.), the Paeoniaceae peony (Paeonia lactiflora Pall), the Urticaceae nettle (Urtica thunbergiana Sie. or Urtica dioica L.) and Nelumbonaceae -- a lotus (NelumbonaceaeNelumbo)

(b) The Umbelliferae cnidium rhizome (Ligusticum wallichii Fr.), The Zingiberaceae curcmae rhizoma (Curcuma longa L.), the Cucurbitaceae luffa (Luffa cylindrica Roem.), Scrophulariaceae Rehmannia Root (Rhemania glutinosa Lib.), The Compositae carthami flos (Carthamus tinctorius L.), The Araliaceae ginseng (Panax ginseng C.A.Meyer), the Umbelliferae Scutellaria root (Scutellaria baicalensis Geo.) Rosaceae peach kernel (Punuspersica Bat.)

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is performed under this situation and let it be a technical problem to offer the cosmetics which improve the material which improves the heterogeneity of the skin, the material which reinforces a heterogeneity improvement operation of the skin, and dullness.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of this invention person's etc. repeating research wholeheartedly in quest of the cause of "dullness" in view of this situation, the heterogeneity of the skin found out that it was a big element. As a result of repeating the further research in quest of the matter which has the operation which improves the heterogeneity of the skin based on this knowledge, such an operation was found out to the essence of the plant body shown in the following (b). Furthermore, when examination was repeated, it found out that the essence of the plant body which shows the operation resulting from a heterogeneity improvement operation of such the skin which is somber and reinforces an improvement operation to the following (b) had. In addition, as a result of repeating examination, it checks that the prominent effect which improves "dullness" is in the cosmetics containing the essence of these (b)s, and the essence of (b), and came to complete invention. Hereafter, this invention is explained to a detail focusing on the gestalt of implementation of invention.

(b) The Betulaceae birch (*Betula pendula* Roth.), The department zizyphi fructus of a jujube tree (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.), Rosaceae Rose Fruit (*Rosa multiflora* Thun.), The Guttiferae St. John's wort (*Hypericum erectum* Thun.), The Guttiferae SEIYOU St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.), The Lamiaceae SAGE (*Salvia officinalis* L.), the Paeoniaceae peony (*Paeonia lactiflora* Pall), the Urticaceae nettle (*Urtica thunbergiana* Sie. or *Urtica dioica* L.)

(b) The Umbelliferae cnidium rhizome (*Ligusticum wallichii* Fr.), The Zingiberaceae curcmae rhizoma (*Curcuma longa* L.), the Cucurbitaceae luffa (*Luffa cylindrica* Roem.), Scrophulariaceae Rehmannia Root (*Rhemania glutinosa* Lib.), The Compositae carthami flos (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.), The Araliaceae ginseng (*Panax ginseng* C.A.Meyer), the Umbelliferae Scutellaria root (*Scutellaria baicalensis* Geo.) Rosaceae peach kernel (*Punus persica* Bat.)

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

(1) The heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin used by heterogeneity improvement agent this invention of the skin of this invention consists of essence of the vegetation shown in the following (b). Essence is the generic name of the plant body itself, the workpiece with which desiccation, grinding, a fragment, etc. carried out some or all of a plant body, some or all of a plant body, the solvent extraction object of those workpieces or its solvent removal object, and also those fractions here. The most desirable thing is the solvent extraction object or its solvent removal object of some or all of a plant body, or those workpieces among these essence. As a solvent used for solvent extraction, a polar solvent is desirable, and polyhydric alcohol, such as ketones, such as halogenated hydrocarbon, such as ether, such as nitril, such as ester, such as alcohols, such as a methanol and ethanol, ethyl acetate, and methyl formate, and an acetonitrile, diethylether, and a tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, and a methylene chloride, an acetone, and a methyl ethyl ketone, 1,3-butanediol, and a glycerol, and water can illustrate preferably as a polar solvent, for example. Even if it uses these independently and they mix and use two or more sorts, they are not cared about. An among these more desirable thing is the approach of extracting using one sort chosen from alcohols, polyhydric alcohol, and water, or two sorts or more. That what is necessary is just to carry out according to the usual approach, the approach of an extract adds a 1 to 10 times as many solvent as this to the workpiece of a plant body or a plant body, and if it is a room temperature, if it is the temperature near the boiling point, it should just be immersed several days for several hours. Stirring can also be added suitably. The extract obtained in this way may be used as it is, and even if it removes a solvent by reduced pressure distilling out etc. or it refines and uses it by the silica gel column chromatography, liquid-liquid extraction, etc., it is not cared about. Below, the example of manufacture is shown.

(b) The Betulaceae birch (*Betula pendula* Roth.), The department zizyphi fructus of a jujube tree (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.), Rosaceae Rose Fruit (*Rosa multiflora* Thun.), The Guttiferae St. John's wort (*Hypericum erectum* Thun.), The Guttiferae SEIYOU St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.), The Lamiaceae SAGE (*Salvia officinalis* L.), the Paeoniaceae peony (*Paeonia lactiflora* Pall), the Urticaceae nettle (*Urtica thunbergiana* Sie. or *Urtica dioica* L.)

[0008] [Example 1 of manufacture] After adding 1,3-butanediol 1kg to the leaf of a birch, a bark, and 1kg of xylem and heating at 90 degrees C for 3 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception

and 0.8kg of heterogeneity improvement agents 1 of the skin was obtained.

[0009] [Example 2 of manufacture] 10l. of ethanol water solutions was added to the leaf of a birch, a bark, and 1kg of xylem 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement agent 2 of the 68g skin was obtained.

[0010] [Example 3 of manufacture] 10l. of ethanol water solutions was added to 1kg of dry matters of the fruit of zizyphi fructus 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement agent 3 of the 430g skin was obtained.

[0011] [Example 4 of manufacture] 10l. of ethanol water solutions was added to 1kg of dry matters of the fruits of Rose Fruit 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement agent 4 of the 180g skin was obtained.

[0012] [Example 5 of manufacture] 10l. of ethanol water solutions was added to 1kg of entire plants of a St. John's wort 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement agent 5 of the 144g skin was obtained.

[0013] [Example 6 of manufacture] 10l. of ethanol water solutions was added to 1kg of entire plants of a SEIYOU St. John's wort 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement agent 6 of the 138g skin was obtained.

[0014] [Example 7 of manufacture] 10l. of ethanol water solutions was added to 1kg of roots of a peony 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement agent 7 of the 251g skin was obtained.

[0015] [Example 8 of manufacture] 10l. of ethanol water solutions was added to 1kg of leaves of a nettle 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement agent 8 of the 165g skin was obtained.

[0016] [example 9 of manufacture] Nelumbonaceae -- ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of rhizomes of a lotus 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement agent 9 of the 123g skin was obtained.

[0017] (2) The heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin of heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent this invention of the skin of this invention consists of essence of the plant body shown in the following (b). Essence is the generic name of the plant body itself, the workpiece with which desiccation, grinding, a fragment, etc. carried out some or all of a plant body, some or all of a plant body, the solvent extraction object of those workpieces or its solvent removal object, and also those fractions here. The most desirable thing is the solvent extraction object or its solvent removal object of some or all of a plant body, or those workpieces among these essence. As a solvent used for solvent extraction, a polar solvent is desirable, and polyhydric alcohol, such as ketones, such as halogenated hydrocarbon, such as ether, such as nitril, such as ester, such as alcohols, such as a methanol and ethanol, ethyl acetate, and methyl formate, and an acetonitrile, diethylether, and a tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, and a methylene chloride, an acetone, and a methyl ethyl ketone, 1,3-butandiol, and a glycerol, and water can illustrate preferably as a polar solvent, for example. Even if it uses these independently and they mix and use two or more sorts, they are not cared about. An among these more desirable thing is the approach of extracting using one sort chosen from alcohols, polyhydric alcohol, and water, or two sorts or more. That what is necessary is just to carry out according to the usual approach, the approach of an extract adds a 1 to 10 times as many solvent as this to the workpiece of a plant body or a plant body, and if it is a room temperature, if it is the temperature near the boiling point, it should just be immersed several days for several hours. Stirring can also be added suitably. The extract obtained in this way may be used as it is, and even if it removes a solvent by reduced pressure distilling out etc. or it refines and uses it by the silica gel column chromatography, liquid-liquid extraction, etc., it is not cared about. Below, the example of manufacture is shown.

(b) The Umbelliferae cnidium rhizome (Ligusticum wallichii Fr.), The Zingiberaceae curcmae rhizoma

(Curcuma longa L.), the Cucurbitaceae luffa (Luffa cylindrica Roem.), Scrophulariaceae Rehmannia Root (Rhemania glutinosa Lib.), The Compositae carthami flos (Carthamus tinctorius L.), The Araliaceae ginseng (Panax ginseng C.A.Meyer), the Umbelliferae Scutellaria root (Scutellaria baicalensis Geo.) Rosaceae peach kernel (Purnuspersica Bat.)

[0018] Ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of rhizomes of the [example 10 of manufacture] Umbelliferae cnidium rhizome 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of the 135g skin was obtained.

[0019] Ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of tuberous roots of the [example 11 of manufacture] Zingiberaceae curcmae rhizoma 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 2 of the 181g skin was obtained.

[0020] Ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of terrestrial parts of the [example 12 of manufacture] Cucurbitaceae luffa 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 3 of the 123g skin was obtained.

[0021] Ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of roots of [example 13 of manufacture] Scrophulariaceae Rehmannia Root 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 4 of the 322g skin was obtained.

[0022] Ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of flowers of the [example 14 of manufacture] Compositae carthami flos 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 5 of the 85g skin was obtained.

[0023] Ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of roots of the [example 15 of manufacture] Araliaceae ginseng 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 6 of the 185g skin was obtained.

[0024] Ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of roots of the [example 16 of manufacture] Umbelliferae Scutellaria root 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 7 of the 165g skin was obtained.

[0025] Ethanol 10l. was added to 1kg of ** of the [example 17 of manufacture] Rosaceae peach kernel 50%, it flowed back for 2 hours, insoluble matter was carried out the ** exception, the solvent was distilled out, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 8 of the 105g skin was obtained.

[0026] (3) It is characterized by the cosmetics of cosmetics this invention of this invention containing the heterogeneity improvement agent of the above-mentioned skin, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin. The heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin or the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin may make a seed contain uniquely, and may make two or more sorts contain. If the classes of cosmetics of this invention are cosmetics usually known generally, special limitation is not received, for example, baths, such as charges of washing, such as nail enamels, such as hair cosmetics, such as makeup cosmetics, such as basic cosmetics, such as a cream and a milky lotion, foundation, and a lip color, hair oil, a hair tonic, a shampoo, and a rinse, a manicure, and a pedicure, a body shampoo, and soap, a bus bubble, and bus essence, etc. can illustrate it preferably. This is because the heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin of this invention can improve not only the heterogeneity of the skin but the heterogeneity of the body organization near the skin, so a desirable operation can be discovered also on the hair and the pawl of hair. It is 0.001 - 10 % of the weight, the desirable content of the heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin in the cosmetics of this invention has 0.01 - 5 more desirable % of the weight, and its 0.05 - 1 % of the weight is still more desirable. It is 0.001 - 10 % of the weight, the desirable content of the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin in the cosmetics of this invention has 0.01 - 5 more desirable % of the weight, and its 0.05 - 1 % of the weight is still more desirable. They are 1:9-9:1, as for the desirable rate of the heterogeneity

improvement agent of the skin, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin, 1:4-4:1 are more desirable, and 1:3-3:1 are still more desirable. The cosmetics of this invention can contain the arbitration component usually used by cosmetics in addition to the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the heterogeneity improvement agent of these skins, and the skin. As such an arbitration component, thickeners, such as polyhydric alcohol, such as fatty acids, such as higher alcohol, such as triglyceride, such as ester, such as hydrocarbons, such as vaseline and a micro crystallin wax, jojoba oil, and spermaceti, beef tallow, and olive oil, cetanol, and oleyl alcohol, stearic acid, and oleic acid, a glycerol, and 1,3-butanediol, a nonionic surface active agent, an anionic surface active agent, a cationic surface active agent, an amphoteric surface active agent, ethanol, and Carbopol, antiseptics, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, an anti-oxidant, coloring matter, and fine particles can be illustrated. The cosmetics of this invention can be manufactured by processing these raw materials by the usual approach. The cosmetics of this invention have the operation which improves the heterogeneity of the skin and carries out improvement prevention of the dullness. Therefore, the cosmetics of this invention can show those who make up their face more youthfully than real age, and are suitable also as cosmetics for the prevention improvement of aging.

[0027]

[Example]

Face toilet was created according to the [example 1] following formula. That is, the heating dissolution of the formula component was carried out at 80 degrees C, stirring cooling was carried out and face toilet was obtained.

1,3-butanediol 5 Weight section glycerol 5 Weight section hyaluronate sodium The 0.1 weight section methylparaben The heterogeneity improvement agent 1 of 0.1 weight **** The heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of 0.1 weight **** A 0.3 weight section benzalkonium chloride 0.1 weight section sodium dihydrogenphosphate 0.1 weight section ethanol 7 Weight section POE (60) hydrogenated castor oil 0.1 weight sections perfume 0.1 weight **** 82 Weight section [0028] Face toilet was created according to the [example 2] following formula. That is, the heating dissolution of the formula component was carried out at 80 degrees C, stirring cooling was carried out and face toilet was obtained.

1,3-butanediol 5 Weight section glycerol 5 Weight section hyaluronate sodium The 0.1 weight section methylparaben The heterogeneity improvement agent 2 of 0.1 weight **** The heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 2 of 0.1 weight **** The heterogeneity improvement agent 3 of 0.1 weight **** A 0.5 weight section benzalkonium chloride 0.1 weight section sodium dihydrogenphosphate 0.1 weight sections ethanol 7 Weight section POE (60) hydrogenated castor oil 0.1 weight sections perfume 0.1 weight **** The 81.7 weight sections [0029] Face toilet was created according to the [example 3] following formula. That is, the heating dissolution of the formula component was carried out at 80 degrees C, stirring cooling was carried out and face toilet was obtained.

1,3-butanediol 5 Weight section glycerol 5 Weight section sodium chondroitin sulfate The 0.1 weight section methylparaben The heterogeneity improvement agent 4 of 0.1 weight **** The heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 4 of heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 3 0.1 weight **** of 0.5 weight **** A 0.1 weight section benzalkonium chloride 0.1 weight section sodium dihydrogenphosphate 0.1 weight section ethanol 7 Weight section POE (60) hydrogenated castor oil 0.1 weight sections perfume 0.1 weight **** The 81.7 weight sections [0030] The cream was created according to the [example 4] following formula. That is, the heating dissolution of each component of I, RO, and Ha was carried out at 80 degrees C, I was kneaded well, RO was added and diluted, and Ha was added gradually and emulsified. Stirring cooling of this was carried out and the cream was obtained.

I 1,3-butanediol 5 70% maltitol water solution of weight sections 10 Weight section methylparaben The 0.3 weight section butylparaben 0.1 weight section triglycerinediisostearate 4 Weight section RO liquid paraffin 7 Weight section carnauba wax 3 Weight section dimethicone 4 (1c.s.) Weight section Ha water The heterogeneity improvement agent 5 of 65.4 weight **** Heterogeneity improvement agent 6 of 0.5 weight **** Heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 5 of 0.5 weight **** Heterogeneity

improvement enhancement agent 6 of 0.1 weight **** 1 Weight section hyaluronate sodium The 0.1 weight sections [0031] Foundation was created according to the [example 5] following formula. That is, the heating dissolution of each component of I, RO, and Ha was carried out at 80 degrees C, I was kneaded well, and RO was added and diluted, NI was added and it distributed, and Ha was added gradually and emulsified. Stirring cooling of this was carried out and foundation was obtained.

I 1,3-butanediol 5 70% maltitol water solution of weight sections 10 Weight section methylparaben The 0.3 weight section butylparaben 0.1 weight section triglycerinediisostearate 4 Weight section RO liquid paraffin 7 Weight section carnauba wax 3 Weight section dimethicone 4 (1c.s.) Weight section Ha water The heterogeneity improvement agent 7 of 48.9 weight **** The heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 70.1 hyaluronate sodium of 0.5 weight **** 0.1 weight section NI titanium oxide 8 Weight section talc 3 Weight section sericite 2 Weight section Synthetic Ochre 3 Weight section red ocher 2 Weight section [0032] The hair tonic was created according to the [example 6] following formula. That is, stirring solubilization of the formula component was carried out at the balance lump and the room temperature, and the hair tonic was obtained.

Ethinylestradiol 0.1 weight section capsicum tincture 0.1 weight section menthol The heterogeneity improvement agent 8 of 0.1 weight **** The heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 8 of 0.1 weight **** 0.1 weight sections ethanol 40 Weight section 1,3-butanediol 5 Weight **** The 54.5 weight sections [0033] Baths were created according to the [example 7] following formula. That is, it lump [balance] and was good for the kneader, the formula component was kneaded, and baths were obtained.

A sodium sulfate 60 Weight section lavender oil 10 Weight section 1,3-butanediol 10 The heterogeneity improvement agent 9 of weight **** 1 Heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of weight **** 10 Weight section glycerol 9 Weight section [0034] About the heterogeneity improvement agents 1-9 of the skin of [example 8] this invention, the heterogeneity improvement operation of the skin was measured under existence of the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of the skin. That is, the ultraviolet-rays B exposure of 0.8MED(s) was performed twice to 20 volunteers' overarm, the uneven skin model was created, the specimen was prescribed for the patient here for four weeks, and the gestalt was observed after five weeks. The observations of a gestalt were the heterogeneity of the distribution judging of a low brightness part, the judgment of melanin distribution, and horny layer exfoliation. the homogeneity of distribution of the low brightness part at the time of the distribution judging of a low brightness part irradiating light to the skin from 45 slant, and incorporating as an image with a CCD camera -- score 2: -- very -- homogeneity, score 1:homogeneity, and score 0.5: -- a little -- homogeneity and score 0: -- it was uneven and judged with the naked eye. Distribution of melanin stripped the horny layer on the cellophane tape, performed the Fontana Masson dyeing and a hematoxylin and eosin stain, observed the melanin distribution for every bottom cell of a microscope with the naked eye, and judged it on the following criteria. Score 2: For homogeneity and 0.5:distribution, homogeneity and 0:distribution are [distribution / homogeneity and score 1:distribution] an ununiformity a little very much. Moreover, the method of exfoliation of a horny layer was also judged on the following criteria to coincidence at this time. Score 2: For homogeneity and the method of 0.5:exfoliation, homogeneity and the method of 0:exfoliation are [the method of exfoliation / homogeneity and the method of score 1:exfoliation] an ununiformity a little very much. A result is shown in Table 1 as an average score. In addition, the specimen was 1% of concentration about the heterogeneity improvement agent of each skin, it is what melted the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of the skin in the ethanol water solution 50% by 1% of concentration, and control used the ethanol water solution 50%. Moreover, no taking a measure did not perform UV irradiation, and did not prescribe it for the patient at all. What contrast 1 did not add the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin, but added the heterogeneity improvement agent 1 of the skin, and the thing which contrast 2 did not add the heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin, but added only the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of the skin were used. This shows that the combination of the heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin of this invention and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin is excellent in a heterogeneity improvement operation of the skin.

Furthermore, it also turns out only by the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin that a heterogeneity improvement of the skin cannot be performed.

[0035]

[Table 1]

	低輝度分布	メラニン分布	角層剥離
無処置	1. 4	1. 2	1. 2
コントロール	0. 4	0. 6	0. 5
対照1	0. 9	0. 9	1. 0
対照2	0. 4	0. 5	0. 5
肌の不均一性改善剤1	1. 2	1. 1	1. 2
肌の不均一性改善剤2	1. 1	1. 0	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤3	1. 0	1. 0	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤4	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0
肌の不均一性改善剤5	1. 0	0. 9	1. 0
肌の不均一性改善剤6	0. 8	0. 9	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤7	0. 9	0. 8	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤8	1. 1	1. 1	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤9	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0

[0036] About the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agents 1-8 of the skin of [example 9] this invention, the heterogeneity improvement operation of the skin was measured under existence of the heterogeneity improvement agent 1 of the skin. That is, the ultraviolet-rays B exposure of 0.8MED(s) was performed twice to 20 volunteers' overarm, the uneven skin model was created, the specimen was prescribed for the patient here for four weeks, and the gestalt was observed after five weeks. The observations of a gestalt were the heterogeneity of the distribution judging of a low brightness part, the judgment of melanin distribution, and horny layer exfoliation. the homogeneity of distribution of the low brightness part at the time of the distribution judging of a low brightness part irradiating light to the skin from 45 slant, and incorporating as an image with a CCD camera -- score 2: -- very -- homogeneity, score 1:homogeneity, and score 0.5: -- a little -- homogeneity and score 0: -- it was uneven and judged with the naked eye. Distribution of melanin stripped the horny layer on the cellophane tape, performed the Fontana Masson dyeing and a hematoxylin and eosin stain, observed the melanin distribution for every bottom cell of a microscope with the naked eye, and judged it on the following criteria. Score 2: For homogeneity and 0.5:distribution, homogeneity and 0:distribution are [distribution / homogeneity and score 1:distribution] an ununiformity a little very much. Moreover, the method of exfoliation of a horny layer was also judged on the following criteria to coincidence at this time. Score 2: For homogeneity and the method of 0.5:exfoliation, homogeneity and the method of 0:exfoliation are [the method of exfoliation / homogeneity and the method of score 1:exfoliation] an ununiformity a little very much. A result is shown in Table 1 as an average score. In addition, the specimen was 1% of concentration about the heterogeneity improvement agent 1 of each skin, it is what melted the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agents 1-8 of the skin in the ethanol water solution 50% by 1% of concentration, and control used the ethanol water solution 50%. Moreover, no taking a measure did not perform UV irradiation, and did not prescribe it for the patient at all. What contrast 1 did not add the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin, but added the heterogeneity improvement agent 1 of the skin, and the thing which contrast 2 did not add the heterogeneity improvement agent 1 of the skin, but added only the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of the skin were used. It is

shown in Table 2 by making a result into an average score. This shows that the combination of the heterogeneity improvement agent of the skin of this invention and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent of the skin is excellent in a heterogeneity improvement operation of the skin.

[0037]

[Table 2]

	低輝度分布	メラニン分布	角層剥離
無処置	1. 4	1. 2	1. 2
コントロール	0. 4	0. 6	0. 5
対照 1	0. 9	0. 9	1. 0
対照 2	0. 4	0. 5	0. 5
肌の不均一性改善増強剤 1	1. 2	1. 0	1. 2
肌の不均一性改善増強剤 2	1. 1	1. 0	1. 2
肌の不均一性改善増強剤 3	1. 0	1. 0	1. 1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤 4	1. 0	1. 0	1. 1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤 5	1. 0	1. 0	1. 1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤 6	1. 1	1. 0	1. 1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤 7	1. 1	1. 1	1. 1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤 8	1. 3	1. 2	1. 2

The use test was performed using 20 female 1 groups which worry about dullness using the face toilet of the [example 10] example 1. That is, I had face toilet of a specimen applied for evening bis die two months in the morning, and had the improvement of dullness answer by the questionnaire. The control group 1 used that to which the control group 3 permuted the heterogeneity improvement agent 1 of the skin, and the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of the skin by water using that to which the control group 2 permuted the heterogeneity improvement enhancement agent 1 of the skin by water using what permuted the heterogeneity improvement agent 1 of the skin of an example 1 by water. A result is shown in Table 3. This shows that the cosmetics of this invention are excellent in an improvement operation of dullness.

[0038]

[Table 3]

	著しい改善	改善	やや改善	不变	悪化
実施例 1	1 2	5	3		
対照群 1	5	2	5	8	
対照群	9	6	5		
対照群 3	5	1	5	9	

[0039]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the material which improves the heterogeneity of the skin and improves dullness can be offered.

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) **公開特許公報 (A)**

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平10-17459

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998)1月20日

(51)Int.Cl. ⁶	識別記号	序内整理番号	F I	技術表示箇所
A 61 K	7/48		A 61 K 7/48	
	7/00		7/00	K
	35/78		35/78	W
				S
				T

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 5 FD (全 10 頁) 最終頁に統く

(21)出願番号	特願平8-186750	(71)出願人	000113470 ポーラ化成工業株式会社 静岡県静岡市弥生町6番48号
(22)出願日	平成8年(1996)6月27日	(72)発明者	北田 好男 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区高島台27番地1 ポーラ化成工業株式会社横浜研究所内

(72)発明者	大島 宏 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区高島台27番地1 ポーラ化成工業株式会社横浜研究所内
(72)発明者	安藤 信裕 神奈川県横浜市神奈川区高島台27番地1 ポーラ化成工業株式会社横浜研究所内

(54)【発明の名称】 肌の不均一性改善増強剤及びそれを含有する組成物

(57)【要約】 (修正有)

【課題】 肌の不均一を改善し、くすみを改善予防する化粧料などの組成物を提供する。.

【課題の解決手段】 パーチ、タイソウ、エイジツ、オトギリソウ、セイヨウオトギリソウ、セージ、レンコン、シャクヤク、イラクサの植物体、植物体の加工物及び/又は抽出物から選ばれる1種乃至は2種以上とセンキュウ、ウコン、ヘチマ、ジオウ、コウカ、ニンジン、オウゴン、トウニンの植物体、植物体の加工物及び/又は抽出物から選ばれる1種乃至は2種以上とを化粧料などの経皮投与組成物に含有せしめる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 次に示す何れかの植物のエッセンスからなる肌の不均一性改善増強剤。セリ科センキュウ (*Ligusticum wallichii* Fr.)、ショウガ科ウコン (*Curcuma longa* L.)、ウリ科ヘチマ (*Luffa cylindrica* Roem.)、ゴマノハグサ科ジオウ (*Rhemania glutinosa* Lib.)、キク科コウカ (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.)、ウコギ科ニンジン (*Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer)、セリ科オウゴン (*Scutellaria baicalensis* Geo.) バラ科トウニン (*Purnus persica* Bat.)

【請求項2】 エッセンスが植物体の極性溶媒による抽出物又はその溶媒除去物である、請求項1記載の肌の不均一性改善増強剤。

【請求項3】 請求項1又は2記載の肌の不均一性改善増強剤と次の(イ)に示す植物のエッセンスからなる肌の不均一性改善剤とを含有するくすみ改善用の化粧料。
(イ) カバノキ科バーチ (*Betula pendula* Roth.)、ナツメ科タイソウ (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.)、バラ科エイジツ (*Rosa multiflora* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科オトギリソウ (*Hypericum erectum* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科セイヨウオトギリソウ (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)、シソ科セージ (*Salvia officinalis* L.)、ポタント科シャクヤク (*Paeonia lactiflora* Pall.)、イラクサ科イラクサ (*Urtica thunbergiana* Sie. 又は *Urtica dioica* L.)、ハス科ハス (*Nelumbonaceae* *Nelumbo*)

【請求項4】 次の(イ)に示す何れ科の植物のエッセンスから選ばれる1種乃至は2種以上と(ロ)に示す何れ科の植物のエッセンスから選ばれる1種乃至は2種以上とを含有するくすみ改善用の化粧料。

(イ) カバノキ科バーチ (*Betula pendula* Roth.)、ナツメ科タイソウ (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.)、バラ科エイジツ (*Rosa multiflora* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科オトギリソウ (*Hypericum erectum* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科セイヨウオトギリソウ (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)、シソ科セージ (*Salvia officinalis* L.)、ポタント科シャクヤク (*Paeonia lactiflora* Pall.)、イラクサ科イラクサ (*Urtica thunbergiana* Sie. 又は *Urtica dioica* L.)、ハス科ハス (*Nelumbonaceae* *Nelumbo*)
(ロ) セリ科センキュウ (*Ligusticum wallichii* Fr.)、ショウガ科ウコン (*Curcuma longa* L.)、ウリ科ヘチマ (*Luffa cylindrica* Roem.)、ゴマノハグサ科ジオウ (*Rhemania glutinosa* Lib.)、キク科コウカ (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.)、ウコギ科ニンジン (*Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer)、セリ科オウゴン (*Scutellaria baicalensis* Geo.) バラ科トウニン (*Purnus persica* Ba t.)

【請求項5】 (イ)、(ロ)の植物のエッセンスが植物体の極性溶媒による抽出物である、請求項4に記載のくすみ改善用の化粧料。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、肌の不均一改善剤及び老化等に起因するくすみを改善予防するのに好適な当該肌の不均一改善増強剤と肌の不均一性改善剤とを含有する化粧料に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】だれしも他人より美しく見られたいと言う願望を持っている。この為、美しく見えるためのメカニズムが研究され、その結果を踏まえた種々の化粧料が

10 開発されてきた。例えば、ヒアルロン酸ナトリウム等の保湿成分を含有する化粧料は肌の水分保持量を向上させ、しわの形成を防ぐことが出来るし、アスコルビン酸誘導体を含有する化粧料は、メラニンの生成を抑制し肌の色が黒くなることを防ぐことが出来る。この様な技術革新の中において、いわゆる「くすみ」と言われる現象はそのメカニズムが今一つ明らかにされておらず、それを改善する化粧料はまだ開発されていないのが現状である。ここで言う「くすみ」とは、肌の色が赤味が減少して暗く見え、生き生きとした感じが無くなるみを感じる様な状態であり、体調の悪さや年齢を重ねるに従って増大することは既に知られており、だれしもこの様な状態にはなりたくない。今まで開発された化粧料で処置することにより「くすみ」は改善することが出来るが、保湿化粧料がしわを改善したり、予防したりするほどには、或いは、美白化粧料がメラニンの生成を抑え白さを保つほどにはその効果は大きくはない。これは「くすみ」がこれらの生理現象と種類、原因を異にするためであると言われている。

20 【0003】本発明者等はこの様な状況下、「くすみ」の原因を求めて鋭意研究を重ねた結果、「くすみ」が肌の微細構造の不均一性に起因することを見いだした。しかし、この様な肌の不均一性を改善する素材については全く知られていないのが現状であった。又、肌の不均一性を改善する物質の肌の不均一性改善作用を増強する物質についても全く知られていないかった。

30 【0004】一方、次の(イ)に示す植物のエッセンスがこの様な肌の不均一性を改善すること、(ロ)に示す植物のエッセンスがこの様な肌の不均一性改善作用を増強すること及びその結果「くすみ」を著しく改善することは全く知られていなかった。

40 (イ) カバノキ科バーチ (*Betula pendula* Roth.)、ナツメ科タイソウ (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.)、バラ科エイジツ (*Rosa multiflora* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科オトギリソウ (*Hypericum erectum* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科セイヨウオトギリソウ (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)、シソ科セージ (*Salvia officinalis* L.)、ポタント科シャクヤク (*Paeonia lactiflora* Pall.)、イラクサ科イラクサ (*Urtica thunbergiana* Sie. 又は *Urtica dioica* L.)、ハス科ハス (*Nelumbonaceae* *Nelumbo*)
(ロ) セリ科センキュウ (*Ligusticum wallichii* Fr.)

r.)、ショウガ科ウコン (*Curcuma longa* L.)、ウリ科ヘチマ (*Luffa cylindrica* Roem.)、ゴマノハグサ科ジオウ (*Rhemania glutinosa* Lib.)、キク科コウカ (*Chamomile tinctorius* L.)、ウコギ科ニンジン (*Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer)、セリ科オウゴン (*Scutellaria baicalensis* Geo.) バラ科トウニン (*Prunus persica* Bats.)

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明はかかる状況下行われたものであり、肌の不均一性を改善する素材、肌の不均一性改善作用を増強する素材及びくすみを改善する化粧料を提供することを課題とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】かかる状況に鑑みて、本発明者等は「くすみ」の原因を求めて鋭意研究を重ねた結果、肌の不均一性が大きな要素であることを見いだした。この知見をもとに肌の不均一性を改善する作用を有する物質を求めて更なる研究を重ねた結果、次の(イ)に示す植物体のエッセンスにその様な作用を見いだした。更に検討を重ねたところ、この様な肌の不均一性改善作用に起因するくすみ改善作用を増強する作用を次の(ロ)に示す植物体のエッセンスが有することを見いだした。尚、検討を重ねた結果、これらの(イ)のエッセンスと(ロ)のエッセンスとを含有する化粧料に「くすみ」を改善する卓効があることを確認し発明を完成するに至った。以下、発明の実施の形態を中心とし本発明について詳細に説明する。

(イ) カバノキ科バーチ (*Betula pendula* Roth.)、ナツメ科タイソウ (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.)、バラ科エイジツ (*Rosa multiflora* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科オトギリソウ (*Hypericum erectum* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科セイヨウオトギリソウ (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)、シソ科セージ (*Salvia officinalis* L.)、ポタント科シャクヤク (*Paeonia lactiflora* Pall.)、イラクサ科イラクサ (*Urtica thunbergiana* Sie. 又は *Urtica dioica* L.)

(ロ) セリ科センキュウ (*Ligusticum wallichii* Fr.)、ショウガ科ウコン (*Curcuma longa* L.)、ウリ科ヘチマ (*Luffa cylindrica* Roem.)、ゴマノハグサ科ジオウ (*Rhemania glutinosa* Lib.)、キク科コウカ (*Chamomile tinctorius* L.)、ウコギ科ニンジン (*Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer)、セリ科オウゴン (*Scutellaria baicalensis* Geo.) バラ科トウニン (*Prunus persica* Bats.)

【0007】

【発明の実施の形態】

(1) 本発明の肌の不均一性改善剤

本発明で用いる肌の不均一性改善剤は次の(イ)に示す植物のエッセンスからなる。ここでエッセンスとは、植物体そのもの、植物体の一部又は全部を乾燥、粉碎、細

切等した加工物、植物体の一部又は全部、或いはそれらの加工物の溶媒抽出物又はその溶媒除去物、更にはそれらの分画物の総称である。これらのエッセンスの内最も好ましいものは植物体の一部又は全部、或いはそれらの加工物の溶媒抽出物又はその溶媒除去物である。溶媒抽出に用いる溶媒としては極性溶媒が好ましく、極性溶媒としては、例えば、メタノールやエタノール等のアルコール類、酢酸エチルや磷酸メチル等のエステル類、アセトニトリル等のニトリル類、ジエチルエーテルやテトラヒドロフラン等のエーテル類、クロロホルムや塩化メチレン等のハログン化炭化水素類、アセトンやメチルエチルケトン等のケトン類、1, 3-ブタンジオールやグリセリン等の多価アルコール類、水が好ましく例示できる。これらは単独で用いても2種以上を混合して用いても構わない。これらの内でより好ましいものは、アルコール類、多価アルコール類、水から選ばれる1種乃至は2種以上を用いて抽出する方法である。抽出の方法は、通常の方法に従って行えば良く、例えば、植物体や植物体の加工物に1~10倍の溶媒を加え、室温であれば数日、沸点付近の温度であれば数時間浸漬すれば良い。適宜攪拌を加えることもできる。かくして得られた抽出物はそのまま用いても良いし、溶媒を減圧溜去等で除去したりシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーや液体抽出等で精製して使用しても構わない。以下に、製造例を示す。

(イ) カバノキ科バーチ (*Betula pendula* Roth.)、ナツメ科タイソウ (*Zizyphus jujuba* Mill.)、バラ科エイジツ (*Rosa multiflora* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科オトギリソウ (*Hypericum erectum* Thun.)、オトギリソウ科セイヨウオトギリソウ (*Hypericum perforatum* L.)、シソ科セージ (*Salvia officinalis* L.)、ボタン科シャクヤク (*Paeonia lactiflora* Pall.)、イラクサ科イラクサ (*Urtica thunbergiana* Sie. 又は *Urtica dioica* L.)

【0008】[製造例1] バーチの葉、樹皮、木部1Kgに1, 3-ブタンジオール1Kgを加え、90°Cで3時間加熱した後、不溶物を沪別し、肌の不均一性改善剤1を0.8Kgを得た。

【0009】[製造例2] バーチの葉、樹皮、木部1Kgに50%エタノール水溶液10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し、溶媒を溜去して68gの肌の不均一性改善剤2を得た。

【0010】[製造例3] タイソウの実の乾燥物1Kgに50%エタノール水溶液10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し、溶媒を溜去して430gの肌の不均一性改善剤3を得た。

【0011】[製造例4] エイジツの果実の乾燥物1Kgに50%エタノール水溶液10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し、溶媒を溜去して180gの肌の不均一性改善剤4を得た。

【0012】[製造例5] オトギリソウの全草1Kgに50%エタノール水溶液10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し、溶媒を溜去して144gの肌の不均一性改善剤5を得た。

【0013】[製造例6] セイヨウオトギリソウの全草1Kgに50%エタノール水溶液10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し、溶媒を溜去して138gの肌の不均一性改善剤6を得た。

【0014】[製造例7] シャクヤクの根部1Kgに50%エタノール水溶液10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し、溶媒を溜去して251gの肌の不均一性改善剤7を得た。

【0015】[製造例8] イラクサの葉1Kgに50%エタノール水溶液10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し、溶媒を溜去して165gの肌の不均一性改善剤8を得た。

【0016】[製造例9] ハス科ハスの根茎1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して123gの肌の不均一性改善剤9を得た。

【0017】(2) 本発明の肌の不均一性改善増強剤
本発明の肌の不均一性改善増強剤は、次の(口)に示す植物体のエッセンスからなる。ここでエッセンスとは、植物体そのもの、植物体の一部又は全部を乾燥、粉碎、細切等した加工物、植物体の一部又は全部、或いはそれらの加工物の溶媒抽出物又はその溶媒除去物、更にはそれらの分画物の総称である。これらのエッセンスの内最も好ましいものは植物体の一部又は全部、或いはそれらの加工物の溶媒抽出物又はその溶媒除去物である。溶媒抽出に用いる溶媒としては極性溶媒が好ましく、極性溶媒としては、例えば、メタノールやエタノール等のアルコール類、酢酸エチルや蠟酸メチル等のエステル類、アセトニトリル等のニトリル類、ジエチルエーテルやテトラヒドロフラン等のエーテル類、クロロホルムや塩化メチレン等のハロゲン化炭化水素類、アセトンやメチルエチルケトン等のケトン類、1,3-ブタンジオールやグリセリン等の多価アルコール類、水が好ましく例示できる。これらは単独で用いても2種以上を混合して用いても構わない。これらの内でより好ましいものは、アルコール類、多価アルコール類、水から選ばれる1種乃至は2種以上を用いて抽出する方法である。抽出の方法は、通常の方法に従って行えば良く、例えば、植物体や植物体の加工物に1~10倍の溶媒を加え、室温であれば数日、沸点付近の温度であれば数時間浸漬すれば良い。適宜攪拌を加えることもできる。かくして得られた抽出物はそのまま用いても良いし、溶媒を減圧溜去等で除去したりシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィーや液液抽出等で精製して使用しても構わない。以下に、製造例を示す。

(口) セリ科センキュウ (*Ligusticum wallichii* F.

r.)、ショウガ科ウコン (*Curcuma longa* L.)、ウリ科ヘチマ (*Luffa cylindrica* Roem.)、ゴマノハグサ科ジオウ (*Rhemania glutinosa* Lib.)、キク科コウカ (*Chathamus tinctorius* L.)、ウコギ科ニンジン (*Panax ginseng* C. A. Meyer)、セリ科オウゴン (*Scutellaria baicalensis* Geo.) バラ科トウニン (*Prunus persica* Bt.)

【0018】[製造例10] セリ科センキュウの根茎1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して135gの肌の不均一性改善増強剤1を得た。

【0019】[製造例11] ショウガ科ウコンの塊根1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して181gの肌の不均一性改善増強剤2を得た。

【0020】[製造例12] ウリ科ヘチマの地上部1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して123gの肌の不均一性改善増強剤3を得た。

20 【0021】[製造例13] ゴマノハグサ科ジオウの根部1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して322gの肌の不均一性改善増強剤4を得た。

【0022】[製造例14] キク科コウカの花1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して85gの肌の不均一性改善増強剤5を得た。

30 【0023】[製造例15] ウコギ科ニンジンの根部1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して185gの肌の不均一性改善増強剤6を得た。

【0024】[製造例16] セリ科オウゴンの根部1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して165gの肌の不均一性改善増強剤7を得た。

【0025】[製造例17] バラ科トウニンの仁1Kgに50%エタノール10lを加え、2時間還流し、不溶物を沪別し溶媒を溜去して105gの肌の不均一性改善増強剤8を得た。

40 【0026】(3) 本発明の化粧料
本発明の化粧料は上記肌の不均一性改善剤と肌の不均一性改善増強剤を含有することを特徴とする。肌の不均一性改善剤或いは肌の不均一性改善増強剤は唯一種を含有させても良いし、二種以上を含有させても良い。本発明の化粧料の種類は、通常一般的に知られている化粧料であれば特段の限定は受けず、例えば、クリームや乳液などの基礎化粧料、ファンデーション、リップカラー等のメークアップ化粧料、ヘアオイル、ヘアトニック、シャンプー、リンス等の頭髪化粧料、マニキュアやペディキュア等の美爪料、ボディーシャンプーや石鹼などの洗浄

50

7

料、バスバブルやバスエッセンス等の浴用剤等が好ましく例示できる。これは、本発明の肌の不均一性改善剤が肌の不均一性のみならず、肌に近い人体組織の不均一性も改善できるため、髪の毛や爪にも好ましい作用を発現できるからである。本発明の化粧料における、肌の不均一性改善剤の好ましい含有量は、0.001~10重量%であり、0.01~5重量%がより好ましく、0.05~1重量%が更に好ましい。本発明の化粧料における、肌の不均一性改善増強剤の好ましい含有量は、0.001~10重量%であり、0.01~5重量%がより好ましく、0.05~1重量%が更に好ましい。肌の不均一性改善剤と肌の不均一性改善増強剤の好ましい割合は、1:9~9:1で、1:4~4:1がより好ましく、1:3~3:1が更に好ましい。本発明の化粧料は、これら肌の不均一性改善剤及び肌の不均一性改善増強剤以外に通常化粧料で用いられる任意成分を含有することが出来る。この様な任意成分としては、ワセリンやマイクロクリスクリンワックス等のような炭化水素類、ホホバ油やダイロウ等のエステル類、牛脂、オリーブ油*

1, 3-ブタンジオール
グリセリン
ヒアルロン酸ナトリウム
メチルパラベン
肌の不均一性改善剤1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤1
塩化ベンザルコニウム
燐酸二水素ナトリウム
エタノール
POE(60)硬化ヒマシ油
香料
水

5 重量部
5 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.3 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.1 重量部
7 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.1 重量部
82 重量部

【0028】[実施例2]下記処方に従って化粧水を作成した。即ち、処方成分を80°Cで加熱溶解し攪拌冷却※

1, 3-ブタンジオール
グリセリン
ヒアルロン酸ナトリウム
メチルパラベン
肌の不均一性改善剤2
肌の不均一性改善増強剤2
肌の不均一性改善剤3
塩化ベンザルコニウム
燐酸二水素ナトリウム
エタノール
POE(60)硬化ヒマシ油
香料
水

5 重量部
5 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.5 重量部
0.1 重量部
7 重量部
0.1 重量部
0.1 重量部
81.7 重量部

【0029】[実施例3]下記処方に従って化粧水を作成した。即ち、処方成分を80°Cで加熱溶解し攪拌冷却★

1, 3-ブタンジオール
グリセリン

*等のトリグリセライト類、セタノール、オレイルアルコール等の高級アルコール類、ステアリン酸、オレイン酸等の脂肪酸、グリセリンや1, 3-ブタンジオール等の多価アルコール類、非イオン界面活性剤、アニオン界面活性剤、カチオン界面活性剤、両性界面活性剤、エタノール、カーボボール等の増粘剤、防腐剤、紫外線吸収剤、抗酸化剤、色素、粉体類等が例示できる。これらの原料を通常の方法で処理することにより、本発明の化粧料を製造することが出来る。本発明の化粧料は肌の不均一性を改善してくれますを改善予防する作用を有する。従って、本発明の化粧料は、化粧する人を実年令よりも若く見せることが出来、老化の予防改善用の化粧料としても好適である。

【0027】

【実施例】

【実施例1】下記処方に従って化粧水を作成した。即ち、処方成分を80°Cで加熱溶解し攪拌冷却し化粧水を得た。

※し化粧水を得た。

★し化粧水を得た。

5 重量部
5 重量部

9	10
コンドロイチン硫酸ナトリウム	0.1重量部
メチルパラベン	0.1重量部
肌の不均一性改善剤4	0.5重量部
肌の不均一性改善増強剤3	0.1重量部
肌の不均一性改善増強剤4	0.1重量部
塩化ベンザルコニウム	0.1重量部
磷酸二水素ナトリウム	0.1重量部
エタノール	7重量部
POE(60)硬化ヒマシ油	0.1重量部
香料	0.1重量部
水	81.7重量部

【0030】[実施例4] 下記処方に従ってクリームを作成した。即ち、イ、ロ、ハの各成分を80°Cで加熱溶*

*解し、イを良く混練りし、ロを加え希釈し、ハを徐々に加えて乳化した。これを攪拌冷却しクリームを得た。

イ	
1, 3-ブタンジオール	5重量部
70%マルチトール水溶液	10重量部
メチルパラベン	0.3重量部
ブチルパラベン	0.1重量部
トリグリセリンジイソステアレート	4重量部
ロ	
流動パラフィン	7重量部
カルナウバワックス	3重量部
ジメチコン(1c. s.)	4重量部
ハ	
水	65.4重量部
肌の不均一性改善剤5	0.5重量部
肌の不均一性改善剤6	0.5重量部
肌の不均一性改善増強剤5	0.1重量部
肌の不均一性改善増強剤6	1重量部
ヒアルロン酸ナトリウム	0.1重量部

【0031】[実施例5] 下記処方に従ってファンデーションを作成した。即ち、イ、ロ、ハの各成分を80°Cで加熱溶解し、イを良く混練りし、ロを加え希釈し、ニ※

※を加え分散し、ハを徐々に加えて乳化した。これを攪拌冷却しファンデーションを得た。

イ	
1, 3-ブタンジオール	5重量部
70%マルチトール水溶液	10重量部
メチルパラベン	0.3重量部
ブチルパラベン	0.1重量部
トリグリセリンジイソステアレート	4重量部
ロ	
流動パラフィン	7重量部
カルナウバワックス	3重量部
ジメチコン(1c. s.)	4重量部
ハ	
水	48.9重量部
肌の不均一性改善剤7	0.5重量部
肌の不均一性改善増強剤7	0.1
ヒアルロン酸ナトリウム	0.1重量部
ニ	
酸化チタン	8重量部

11	12
タルク	3 重量部
セリサイト	2 重量部
黄色酸化鉄	3 重量部
ベンガラ	2 重量部

【0032】[実施例6]下記処方に従ってヘアトニック * 化しヘアトニックを得た。
クを作成した。即ち処方成分を秤込み、室温で攪拌可溶*

エチニルエストラジオール	0.1 重量部
トウガラシチンキ	0.1 重量部
メントール	0.1 重量部
肌の不均一性改善剤8	0.1 重量部
肌の不均一性改善増強剤8	0.1 重量部
エタノール	40 重量部
1, 3-ブタンジオール	5 重量部
水	54.5 重量部

【0033】[実施例7]下記処方に従って浴用剤を作成した。即ち処方成分をニードルに秤込み、良く混練り※

硫酸ナトリウム	60 重量部
ラベンダーオイル	10 重量部
1, 3-ブタンジオール	10 重量部
肌の不均一性改善剤9	1 重量部
肌の不均一性改善増強剤1	10 重量部
グリセリン	9 重量部

【0034】[実施例8]本発明の肌の不均一性改善剤1～9について、肌の不均一性改善増強剤1の存在下、肌の不均一性改善作用を測定した。即ち、ボランティア20名の上腕に0.8MEDの紫外線B照射を2回行い、不均一な肌モデルを作成し、ここに検体を4週間投与し、5週間後にその形態を観察した。形態の観察事項は、低輝度部分の分布判定、メラニン分布の判定、角層剥離の不均一性であった。低輝度部分の分布判定は、肌に斜め45度より光を照射し、CCDカメラで画像として取り込んだ場合の低輝度部分の分布の均一性を評点2：極めて均一、評点1：均一、評点0.5：やや均一、評点0：不均一で肉眼によって判定した。メラニンの分布は、セロファンテープで角層をストリッピングし、フォンタナ・マッソン染色及びヘマトキシリン・エオジン染色を行い、顕微鏡下細胞毎のメラニン分布を肉眼で観察し、次の基準で判定した。評点2：分布が極めて均一、評点1：分布が均一、0.5：分布がやや均一、0：分布が不均一。又、この時、同時に角層の剥離の仕★40

★方も次の基準で判定した。評点2：剥離の仕方が極めて均一、評点1：剥離の仕方が均一、0.5：剥離の仕方がやや均一、0：剥離の仕方が不均一。結果を表1に平均評点として示す。尚、検体は、それぞれの肌の不均一性改善剤を1%の濃度で、肌の不均一性改善増強剤1を1%の濃度で50%エタノール水溶液に溶かしたもので、コントロールは50%エタノール水溶液を用いた。又、無処置は紫外線照射を行わず何も投与しなかった。対照1は肌の不均一性改善増強剤を加えず、肌の不均一性改善剤1を加えたもの、対照2は肌の不均一性改善剤を加えず肌の不均一性改善増強剤1のみを加えたものを用いた。これより、本発明の肌の不均一性改善剤と肌の不均一性改善増強剤の組み合わせは肌の不均一性改善作用に優れることが判る。更に、肌の不均一性改善増強剤のみでは肌の不均一性改善が出来ないことも判る。

【0035】

【表1】

13

14

	低輝度分布	メラニン分布	角層剥離
無処置	1. 4	1. 2	1. 2
コントロール	0. 4	0. 6	0. 5
対照1	0. 9	0. 9	1. 0
対照2	0. 4	0. 5	0. 5
肌の不均一性改善剤1	1. 2	1. 1	1. 2
肌の不均一性改善剤2	1. 1	1. 0	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤3	1. 0	1. 0	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤4	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0
肌の不均一性改善剤5	1. 0	0. 9	1. 0
肌の不均一性改善剤6	0. 8	0. 9	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤7	0. 9	0. 8	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤8	1. 1	1. 1	0. 9
肌の不均一性改善剤9	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0

【0036】[実施例9] 本発明の肌の不均一性改善増強剤1～8について、肌の不均一性改善剤1の存在下、肌の不均一性改善作用を測定した。即ち、ボランティア20名の上腕に0.8MEDの紫外線B照射を2回行い、不均一な肌モデルを作成し、ここに検体を4週間投与し、5週間後にその形態を観察した。形態の観察事項は、低輝度部分の分布判定、メラニン分布の判定、角層剥離の不均一性であった。低輝度部分の分布判定は、肌に斜め45度より光を照射し、CCDカメラで画像として取り込んだ場合の低輝度部分の分布の均一性を評点2:極めて均一、評点1:均一、評点0.5:やや均一、評点0:不均一で肉眼によって判定した。メラニンの分布は、セロファンテープで角層をストリッピングし、フォンタナ・マッソン染色及びヘマトキシリン・エオジン染色を行い、顕微鏡下細胞毎のメラニン分布を肉眼で観察し、次の基準で判定した。評点2:分布が極めて均一、評点1:分布が均一、0.5:分布がやや均一、0:分布が不均一。又、この時、同時に角層の剥離の仕*

*方も次の基準で判定した。評点2:剥離の仕方が極めて均一、評点1:剥離の仕方が均一、0.5:剥離の仕方がやや均一、0:剥離の仕方が不均一。結果を表1に平均評点として示す。尚、検体は、それぞれの肌の不均一性改善剤1を1%の濃度で、肌の不均一性改善増強剤1～8を1%の濃度で50%エタノール水溶液に溶かしたもので、コントロールは50%エタノール水溶液を用いた。又、無処置は紫外線照射を行わず何も投与しなかった。対照1は肌の不均一性改善増強剤を加えず、肌の不均一性改善剤1を加えたもの、対照2は肌の不均一性改善剤1を加えず肌の不均一性改善増強剤1のみを加えたものを用いた。結果を平均評点として表2に示す。これより、本発明の肌の不均一性改善剤と肌の不均一性改善増強剤の組み合わせは肌の不均一性改善作用に優れることが判る。

【0037】

【表2】

15

16

	低輝度分布	メラニン分布	角層剥離
無処置	1.4	1.2	1.2
コントロール	0.4	0.6	0.5
対照1	0.9	0.9	1.0
対照2	0.4	0.5	0.5
肌の不均一性改善増強剤1	1.2	1.0	1.2
肌の不均一性改善増強剤2	1.1	1.0	1.2
肌の不均一性改善増強剤3	1.0	1.0	1.1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤4	1.0	1.0	1.1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤5	1.0	1.0	1.1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤6	1.1	1.0	1.1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤7	1.1	1.1	1.1
肌の不均一性改善増強剤8	1.3	1.2	1.2

【実施例10】実施例1の化粧水を用いて、くすみに悩む女性1群20名を用いて、使用テストを行った。即ち、検体の化粧水を朝、晩1日2回2ヶ月間塗布しても20
らいい、くすみの改善をアンケートで答えてもらった。対照群1は実施例1の肌の不均一性改善剤1を水に置換したもの用い、対照群2は肌の不均一性改善増強剤1を*

*水に置換したものを用い、対照群3は肌の不均一性改善剤1と肌の不均一性改善増強剤1とを水に置換したもの用いた。結果を表3に示す。これより本発明の化粧料はくすみの改善作用に優れることが判る。

【0038】

【表3】

	著しい改善	改善	やや改善	不变	悪化
実施例1	12	5	3		
対照群1	5	2	5	8	
対照群	9	6	5		
対照群3	5	1	5	9	

【0039】

※し、くすみを改善する素材が提供できる。

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、肌の不均一性を改善

※

【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成8年12月5日

【補正方法】変更

【手続補正1】

【補正内容】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【発明の名称】肌の不均一性改善増強剤及びそれを含有する組成物

【補正対象項目名】発明の名称

フロントページの続き

(51)Int.Cl.6

識別記号

府内整理番号

F I

技術表示箇所

A 61 K 35/78

A 61 K 35/78

M

C

H

Q

(10)

特開平10-17459

ADA

F
ADAN